

## APPROPRIATION FOR COLUMBIA RIVER SUBMARINE BASE IS ELIMINATED FROM NAVY BILL

House and Senate Conferees Agree to Retain Budget for Puget Sound Yard.

### HELL GATE CHANNEL HELD UP

Hot Fight is Expected on This Point When Bill is Reported in Congress Tomorrow—Measure Was One of President's Own Recommendations.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The senate without a rollcall passed the naval bill as agreed to in the conference earlier this afternoon. The action was unexpected. It was not supposed the bill would be submitted before tomorrow.

The bills passage completes the senate end of the administration's preparedness program. The house plans to pass the bill when it receives it tomorrow.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The house and senate conferees this afternoon agreed to retain the six million dollar appropriation to equip the navy yards of Puget Sound, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Boston, Portsmouth, Charleston and New Orleans.

The bill will be reported to both houses tomorrow. It will probably be ready for the president's signature Friday or Saturday.

The conferees eliminated the half million dollar provision for a Columbia river submarine and torpedo base.

The conferees eliminated the senate amendment providing a commission to investigate the advisability of establishing a second naval academy. They also eliminated the president's recommendation for a half million dollar appropriation for constructing a thirty-five foot channel through Hell Gate, New York. A hot fight on this point

### HAIL STONES BEAT FARMER TO DEATH

ROULETTE, N. D., Aug. 17.—Andrew Erickson, a farmer living near here, was killed today during a hail storm which swept a large section of northern North Dakota.

Erickson was caught in an open field when the storm broke and was beaten into unconsciousness by the hail stones. He died in a few minutes after he was found by persons searching for him. Reports from isolated sections indicate heavy crop damage.

## Local Man Has Device to Save Ships From Torpedo Attacks

J. O. Travelstead, dairyman at the Eastern Oregon State Hospital, believes he has an invention that when brought into use will safeguard ships against attacks from torpedoes or from damage from icebergs. The device is now being patented and it has been submitted in a tentative way to the navy department.

As described by Mr. Travelstead, the anti-submarine equipment consists of a network of chains. The

### Owner of Telegram Favors Normal Bill

That the Pendleton normal measure will get a large vote in Portland and should carry in the election is stated by L. R. Wheeler, owner of the Evening Telegram who has been here today in company with Edgar W. Smith, the purpose being to visit the Smith ranch near Vancycle.

Mr. Wheeler is personally supporting the normal measure, as are practically all the leading citizens and businessmen of Portland. He takes the view that normal instruction should be provided for eastern Oregon.

Oregon and the Telegram has been very friendly to the bill.

### NINETY PENDLETONIANS AT O-W. ANNUAL PICNIC

Over 90 passengers left Pendleton this morning on the O-W. employees special train for Gibson where the annual picnic of the second division of the road is being held today for employees and their friends. The train will return to Pendleton this evening.

It is reported that almost 1000 people left La Grande this morning on their special, practically all of the La Grande business houses having sent at least one representative.

A. W. Perley, fuel expert of the O-W, who is well known here, made the address of welcome this morning and Judge Stephen A. Lowell made the principal address of the day.

## BRITISH BOAT DOCKS WITH GERMAN DIVER

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—Passengers on the Cunard liner Albatross reported that a captured German submarine was tied beside the British cruiser as she entered the English port of Deal while the Albatross was detained there. A British destroyer with a heavy list entered at the same time. Evidently a shell had battered her from the submarine.

work entirely surrounds a vessel and the net is so arranged that when a ship is not in a danger zone the net may be folded up against the ship. It is operated by motor power. The weight is not sufficient to interfere with the speed of a ship, excepting when the nets are out. When the net is in use its speed will be retarded, but it is contended speed at such

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## Some First Hand Facts That Threw Light on Mexican Issue

(From the talk by Col. Ledwidge of the Carranza army.)

In 1909, Francisco Madero, a Portuguese Jew, son of a wealthy Jewish family, ran against Diaz for the presidency and was elected, but Diaz declared the election illegal, arrested his arrival and threw him into jail. A few months later Madero was released, came to the United States and commenced to plot a revolution. In 1911 he crossed the border, proclaiming himself the liberator of the people, and we who had long sought freedom, flocked to his banners. In a short time we had driven Diaz from the country, though he took \$60,000,000 of the people's wealth with him when he went. At the popular election following, Madero was swept into the presidency on a great wave of emotion and enthusiasm and we felt our liberties were assured. But Madero was not a statesman, he was a politician and more than that, he was a dreamer. He fell into the pitfall

dug for him by the enemies of popular government and we who looked on saw the drift towards another despotism. Secretly we assembled the liberal congress to impeach Madero and legally remove him from his office, but Victoriano Huerta, who was the minister of war and represented the scientific or monopolistic element in the cabinet (to use our American expression) "beat us to it." He caused false riots in the streets and took soldiers to the presidential residence, pretending to protect Madero, but really to seize him. Madero asserts that Huerta choked the president to death with his own hands, but at any event Madero was killed and hours later the dead body was placed in an automobile, taken to the edge of the city and riddled with bullets.

The Anti-Huerta Revolt.

Immediately on learning of these events we of the liberal and consti-

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## Joffre Honors American Women



MISS GRACE CASSETTE

COURTESY FILM SERVICE

Miss Grace Casette, a well known Chicago artist, has the honor of being the first American woman to be presented to General Joffre, the leader of the French armies, at his headquarters.

Learning that Miss Casette was in the war zone, introducing a new sur-

## Allied Air Raid is Described in Letter From German Girl

Charles Adams, a German who is here to visit the Round-Up, has received a letter from his sister in Germany telling of the war at present. The letter is as follows:

REICHESHEIM, May 19, 1916.  
Dear Brother—After a long time I was believing that my letter didn't find you at all. The mail carrier gave me your letter this morning and I tell you I was happy for it is so good a difficult thing to write and receive a letter like that in a time like this. First you ask me how it looks now after Germany has been two years in the war. First I have to tell you our good parents are dying, our Lord took both in his keeping. The only thing I blame is the war. The very truth I never can write you because such a letter would never pass the lines, and lying is a thing I do not want to do. Maybe you can find what you want to know between the lines. O it's a very bad thing, the hunger and sickness no one can picture what it is. War with all its pain and hunger. Night before last we had a very bad time. We received a visit from six aeroplanes of the allies. After that the major told us there were four English and two of the French in the bunch. The major directed that no lights be burned and window shades were placed over all lights and there was no appearance of a town. But the enemy found us anyway against all measures of preparedness. It was a terrible nerve killing noise. I remember that big war in 1871 as we were leaving St. Prevent, Lorraine, but that was only an incident compared with this bombs and air files just rained and the quickest thing was to hasten to the cellar but this was a small protection. They came so fast and thick you couldn't count them at all. Crying and howling from badly wounded ones and the sound of men that could not walk any more without crutches. Seventy three were badly wounded, most of them old women. The reason why so many women were killed is because the men are all at the front in defense of their country. Four places have been taken from the raid and it has been difficult to keep the blaze under control. Fortunately no bomb touched the powder magazine or the

whole town would have been destroyed. After twenty minutes of havoc our soldiers arrived which had been sent for. A short but bloody fight followed. Our airmen destroyed two aeroplanes of the enemy. The others took flight. The air men have good maps and can find towns without lights or other manifest signs. One of the airmen of the enemy upon falling to earth was yet living slightly and was just strong enough to tell us all about it. "To be with the war," said the dying man. After his declaration there were only two aeroplanes left to him. First the penitentiary with hard work or going into war. The man was the only son of a poor widow who lady needs his assistance. From our town of 45,000 there are 2500 in the war. There are already killed in this number 2300. Eleven hundred and sixty are either lost or are prisoners. Eighty five per cent of those who have gone to the hospital wounded, are back at the front again.

William, our brother, is in a hospital badly wounded. He is much better now and I see him twice a week. On February 9 it had rained for about 14 days and our captain gave an order to send 15 men as a night patrol to a big canyon to find if there were any enemy there. They met the enemy's patrol after about an hour and a half. The shooting was so fierce that it was light as day although the night was very dark. One fellow struck him on the back of the head with a rifle. Brother William was unconscious for a minute and then set out to look for assailant, but there were too many of the enemy and he was floored a second time. This time he was picked up by the Red Cross nurse. The enemy were part of the French army. He is being taken care of by his bride now who is a trained nurse and he is recovering rapidly. Hoping this may find you well.

Your loving sister, ELSIE.

Takes Permit to Move House.

Ed Mable, manager of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co., has taken out a permit to move a seven room house from College street to Lewis street. The house was recently purchased from Ed Switzer by Mr. Mable for a home.

People recently returned from vacations are now discovering that the ideal vacation season is approaching.

## HUGHES ASS' POLICY ADOPTED FOR PHILIPPINES

Nominee Reiterates Arguments for Protective Tariff and Urges Preparedness in Portland Speech.

### CROWDS HEAR STATEMENTS

Candidate Declares No One is Going to Pull Anything Out at Public Expense if He Can Prevent It—Says Time Has Come When We Must Be Sure of Ourselves.

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 17.—Charles E. Hughes, before an audience in the Ice Rink, here last night assailed the democratic party for its policy toward the Philippines.

"We cannot afford in this country to lose sight of our national obligations," Mr. Hughes said. "Our friends on the other side were almost ready to say that we should abandon the Philippines. That was a matter of national honor. We assumed obligations there which we are bound to discharge."

"It is not so much a matter of self-interest. I do not care so much with respect to the argument of self-interest. But when this nation undertakes before the world a responsibility, it must discharge it."

"And we ought not to consider the suggestion of scuttling out of the Philippines to leave them in the predicament which you know perfectly well without my describing it."

The nominee reiterated his arguments for a protective tariff, for commercial preparation for the competition with Europe after the war, for "reasonable, adequate preparedness" and repeated his declaration that the democratic party was opposed to national progress.

"Why, if I was a member of that party—and I speak with all good nature, because we are threatening things out here now—and looked through the platforms of the past, I should feel that I was going through a cemetery richly embellished with monuments."

Mr. Hughes referred to the number of unemployed in 1914, due largely, he said, to the Underwood tariff.

## Wheat Steady Today After Easy Opening

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Wheat steadied after an easy opening. The market developed a firm undertone with good commission buying and fractional gains. September was up one and three-quarters at one forty three and a quarter. December reached one forty four and a half. May was up one eighth.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—(Special to the East Oregonian.)—Range of prices today:

	Open	High	Low	Close
Sept.	\$1.40 1/2	1.42	1.39 1/2	1.39 3/4
Dec.	\$1.44	1.45 1/2	1.45	1.42 1/2

Portland.  
PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 17.—(Special.)—Club, \$1.12; bluestem, \$1.17.

Liverpool.  
LIVERPOOL, Aug. 16.—Wheat: Spot No. 1 Manitoba, 13s 11d (\$2.02 1/2 per bu.); No. 2 red western winter, 13s 8d.

## Other Hunters Had Read the Same Story

Darr Phelps is "peevish" at Col. Raley and the press. Together they spoiled his chances of getting any deer on the opening day of the season, he says. Reading in the papers that the colonel, shortly before opening of the season, had seen a big deer, known to hunters for several years, in the vicinity of his mountain home on Granite Meadows, Darr organized a party to get the beast as soon as the law allowed.

"They left Pendleton on the afternoon of the 14th and established their camp in a spot commanding the whole territory over which the big deer was supposed to be ranging. They wanted to be ready to strike early on the morning of the season's opening."

They were out of bed early and on the trail. They had hardly left camp before they encountered 12 other hunters all looking for the same deer. "They all made enough noise to scare all the deer in Unatilla county," said Darr who arrived home yesterday much disgusted.

## Wilson Calls Presidents of Eighteen Railroads To Personal Conference

Action is Result of Managers' Refusal to Concede the Eight Hour Day—Pressure is Brought to Bear to Submit Situation to Arbitration.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Wilson has proposed the immediate granting of an eight hour day, the appointment of a presidential commission to investigate the other demands. The trainmen started a caucus immediately after the conference. The leaders predicted they would overwhelmingly accept Wilson's plan.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Six hundred forty of the railroad brotherhoods general committee began entering the White House at two forty five. A large crowd witnessed the arrival. Before the meeting A. B. Garretson of the conductors, received a copy of Wilson's proposal. It was only ten lines. Garretson refused to disclose contents. Wilson met the committee at three o'clock and personally read the proposal. Five railway presidents left Chicago enroute to Washington this afternoon in response to Wilson's call. President R. Ripley of Santa Fe did not go.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Wilson long distance telephoned President Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. He telegraphed eighteen railroad presidents: "The discussion of matters involved in the threatened strike has reached a point making it highly desirable that I personally confer with you at the earliest possible moment. Hope you make it convenient to come to Washington immediately."

Wilson's action was a result of the railroad managers refusal to concede the eight hour day. Last night the managers urged Wilson to submit the whole dispute to arbitration. Wilson's arguments did not move the managers. Several charged him with attempting to delay settlement until after election. It is learned the managers balloted against Wilson's proposal thrice during the last two days.

Six hundred and forty trainmen's representatives are here ready to meet Wilson at three this afternoon. They secretly conferred at the National hotel this morning.

The historical White House east room is prepared for the session this afternoon. The gorgeous state furniture has been removed. Camp chairs are crowded closely on the polished floor. The definite terms of Wilson's proposal are not known. The basic idea is an agreement whereby the eight hour day becomes effective immediately.

Trainmen's representatives were serious and silent as the conference hour approached. They did not divulge what they were prepared to concede. They jammed the corridors of the old time Pennsylvania avenue hotels. Their minds were apparently determined as there was little debating among themselves.

Federal Mediator Chambers brought the brotherhood heads this morning a question from Wilson based on the managers last communication refusing the eight hour day. He remained eight minutes and took the reply to the White House.

Wilson sent Chambers to ask the trainmen if the president's attitude was thoroughly understood. He replied in the affirmative.

One brotherhood leader said: "Evidently the managers intend to stand pat. We're willing, while the president is the judge between the parties. We intend to accept what Wilson believes fair."

Another leader said a temporary settlement of major issues was not acceptable. The district chairmen met at the Bijou theatre early this afternoon.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—A dozen railway presidents leave here at four this afternoon enroute to Washington in response to Wilson's summons. Railway managers headquarters announced that other presidents leave Chicago tonight, arriving at Washington tomorrow.

## RAILROADS HEADS UNDECIDED UPON ACCEPTANCE OF PRESIDENT'S INVITATION.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—All western railroad heads that Wilson has invited to Washington are vacationing except E. P. Ripley, president of the Santa Fe. Ripley is undecided whether to accept.

John M. Glenn, publisher of the Manufacturers News, asked concerning the manufacturers message that Wilson was upholding the railroad attitude said: "The unions took advantage of the situation existing at the beginning of the European war and received concessions. Now they take advantage of the peculiar conditions this country faces. The issue is a principle. It may cost something to enforce it, but it must be enforced sooner or later."

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17.—Samuel Rea, president of the Pennsylvania railroad will not accept Wilson's invitation. He is vacationing here. His secretary said W. W. Atterbury, vice-president, would represent the Pennsylvania conferences. William Spruille, president of the Southern Pacific, has not received his invitation yet. He is uncertain whether to go to Washington. President Chas. M. Levy of the Western Pacific, heartily endorses Wilson's efforts.